

# PEACE NEWS

The Weekly Newspaper of the Peace Pledge Union serving all who are working for Peace

No. 16.

London: October 3, 1936.

2d.

## STATESMEN CAN SOLVE WORLD PROBLEMS

### Mr. Lansbury on Moral of Currency Crisis

AS a sequel to his visit to the United States in April (together with Dr. Alfred Salter) for the Emergency Peace Campaign, Mr. George Lansbury has just been on a visit to the European Continent.

In a special interview with a PEACE NEWS reporter he tells below what he learned from his talks with leading public men in France, Belgium, and the Scandinavian countries, and explodes the myth that it is impossible to get statesmen of different countries to agree on a solution of the world's difficulties round the conference table.

### A QUESTION OF WILLINGNESS

"WHEN I came back from America," Mr. Lansbury told PEACE NEWS, "we discussed with the Fellowship of Reconciliation and others the advisability of going elsewhere. As a result they organized for me the arrangements and my expenses to go to Paris, Brussels, and Scandinavia."

"During these tours I have interviewed prominent ministers, Foreign Secretaries, and all kinds of people."

"I am not stupid enough to think that anything I may have said to them has immediately influenced any policy. But I think our discussions have brought out the fact that in every country both leading statesmen and the masses want peace."

"People consent to, or rather acquiesce in, armaments because they are assured that these mean peace. But there is a rapidly growing opinion that these mean war."

"Large numbers of those I have met have lost all faith in the reality of the League of Nations. I wish I could put before your readers clearly all that has been said to me on this subject, especially concerning the intrigues, the backstairs negotiations, the settlement of questions outside the Assembly and the Council, and then those bodies being called upon just to ratify what two or three big Powers have agreed upon."

"There is, however, one very bright spot in all this. Not a single person I spoke to, either in America or on the Continent—and indeed you will not find them in this country either—contradicts the statement that the only way to peace is the removal of the causes of war."

"I have advocated for years that the United States of America should be asked to come back to Europe and take part in discussions for the removal of all the impediments which prevent us from living peacefully with each other. I have been told again and again that this was not the right moment. The events of the last few days have de-

monstrated that it is the right moment. "The American Government, together with the British and French Governments, have shown what can be done to save a financial position."

"It is too early to say what the ultimate effect is going to be. But this is certain: that if three great Powers can join in such a financial transaction as that which we are now witnessing, it is equally certain that, given the will to do so, all the other economic, territorial, and other questions can be settled."

"Surely the churches and the common people will join in a unanimous demand that the same willingness to cooperate, the same determination to use each other's resources and knowledge shall be shown in bringing together representatives of all nations, and in a straightforward manner facing the difficulties of the world situation."

"In America I have advocated, and I have advocated on the Continent, that there should be a standstill arrangement, together with inspection whilst negotiations for peaceful settlement are taking place. We must go on along this line, and I hope the Labour Party will stand for it at the coming conference."

"Pacifism is a constructive doctrine based on justice and equity. We want peace at home on the same lines, because by no other means can we establish that which men pray for—the kingdom of God on earth."

### PEACE EMBASSIES

The reference in Mr. Lansbury's statement to the part played by the Fellowship of Reconciliation in his tour of foreign capitals recalls an important decision of the International Fellowship on the last day of its recent meeting in Cambridge. Dr. Charles E. Raven, chairman of the Fellowship in this country, pointed to "the need for sending out peace embassies to express the spirit of reconciliation wherever the situation was tense;

"the need for promoting study both of the fundamentals of our faith and its practical applications; "the need for constructing a coherent programmes; and

"the need for a policy in relation to the churches, which must finally stand or fall by their verdict on war."

With these purposes in mind he pro-

### PLEA FOR LEAGUE ACTION ON SPAIN

#### National Peace Council Resolution : New Policy Statement

IN a resolution on Spain adopted on Thursday of last week the National Peace Council called upon the British Government:—

1. To press for the immediate establishment by the League of Nations of an expert and independent commission to assist in remedying the present ineffectiveness of the neutrality agreement;

2. To urge the League of Nations to address an appeal for a united mediation designed to bring the war to an end, and to enable the elected Government of Spain to restore peaceful conditions; and

3. To arrange for the reassembly of Parliament and its continuance in session while the crisis remains.

The council also urged the Government (in another resolution) to invite the League to undertake the necessary preliminary work, and in general to make every possible contribution toward any new "efforts to reverse the insensate policies of economic self-sufficiency which endanger peace".

Following are the main points in the new statement of policy adopted by the council:—

1. International cooperation on an organized basis directed toward an all-inclusive League of Nations, involving:

(a) Progressive curtailment of national sovereignty.

(b) Severance of the Covenant of the League from the Treaty of Versailles.

2. Fresh negotiations on economic and colonial questions, directed toward removing the tensions largely responsible for increasing armaments and the drift toward war, involving:—

(a) Transformation of the mandate system into one giving full economic and civil rights to all inhabitants, and extension of the system to all dependent territories, with self-government as the goal.

(b) Adoption of an international convention guaranteeing equality of access to raw materials and markets.

(c) Reduction of trade and currency restrictions.

3. General disarmament as an indispensable contribution to world order, involving:—

(a) Opposition to the British Government's rearmament plan, and to policies involving rearmament.

(b) Opposition to all measures tending to bring the civil population under military control, militarization of youth and glorification of war.

(c) As an early contribution to a more general scheme of disarmament, the abolition of military aircraft and the internationalization of civil aviation.

(d) The suppression of the private manufacture of and trade in arms.

Sanctioned by the police only after much deliberation and prohibition of collections and sales of literature along the route, two poster parades are nevertheless being courageously proceeded with by South Manchester Peace Council.

These will be held today and tomorrow from 2.30 p.m. to 4.15, when there will be mass meetings in Platt Fields addressed by the president (Canon T. Shimwell) and vice-presidents of the council. It is hoped that South Manchester's facing of difficulties will be rewarded by a good turnout.

posed the setting up of an emergency group of selected persons in America, Great Britain, and the Continent who could command the attention of the public, and who, with the aid of a special secretariat, might in this way "interpret the truth with which God had entrusted us."

The conference approved of the proposal and empowered Dr. Raven and Mr. J. Nevin Sayre (chairman of the American Fellowship of Reconciliation) to take the necessary preliminary steps to give it effect.

PEACE NEWS expects to be in a position to publish further news of this practical application of Christian pacifism next week.

### LONDON'S ONE-YEAR PLAN

Further reference to the proposed "Embassies of Reconciliation", as he called them, was made by the assistant secretary of the British F.O.R., Mr. Richard C. Wood, when he addressed a conference of workers for the London Union of the Fellowship

last Saturday. He announced that Mr. Percy W. Bartlett, general secretary of the Fellowship in this country, has been released for this work, and it is understood that he was to take up his new duties as from September 30.

The main purpose of the conference was to receive reports by area council secretaries on the progress of the one-year plan for pacifism in London, and these showed encouraging results even since May. New groups had been formed in the South-West, Outer North-West, East, Croydon, Inner North-West, West, and South-East Areas, while in the North London Area they were going boldly ahead with plans for a large meeting on November 16 in Hornsey Town Hall, with Canon Morris and Dr. Salter as speakers. Other meetings will be announced in our "diary" on page 8 week by week.

Going farther afield, Frank Hancock reports the forming of a new branch in Eastbourne last week.

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## Peace Pledge Union

### HOW TEAMS CAN HELP NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

ALL the members of the Peace Pledge Union in the London area are to be notified by post-card of another big meeting in the Royal Albert Hall on November 27. Being part of a campaign, this will be open also to sympathizers. Look out for news of the campaign week by week in PEACE NEWS.

### Another Albert Hall Meeting

The campaign will be marked also by two big meetings in the provinces, one in the North, and the other probably in Birmingham.

A committee has been set up to deal with the whole question and is meeting in London on October 12. All communications on the subject should be sent to General Crozier, The Pavement, Walton-on-Thames. The fellowship of Reconciliation have kindly offered to cooperate, and in addition Canon S. D. Morris and Mr. J. B. Barclay, of the Peace Pledge Union, are going to help by keeping in touch with local organizations.

**A great deal of help can be afforded by local groups in the places where meetings will be held by co-operating in the general arrangements.**

At the same time they can raise enthusiasm locally for the general cause by canvassing and letting the idea of the meeting be known locally to people who have not yet joined and who are not yet convinced. They should put across the ideas of constructive pacifism, both in the sense of signing the pledge and of making it known that the Peace Pledge Union has a definite positive aim, which is the setting up a world conference to inquire into and solve the causes of war.

Arthur Wragg is drawing posters of two sizes for displaying on boards in windows.

Already split into two teams—one for Burton-on-Trent itself and one for Swadlincote—the Burton group is to meet on Wednesday to discuss further plans.

The Rev. W. H. Haden—who presided over the recent meeting of the group at which Mr. Clibstone, of Stafford, spoke on "the technique of non-violent resistance"; who is chairman of the group; and who, incidentally, is secretary of the Baptist Pacifist Fellowship—will introduce the subject for discussion at the next meeting.

The Peterborough group continues to meet fortnightly in the Friends' Meeting House, River Lane, Peterborough.

On Wednesday of last week advance arrangements for the visit of Canon Morris on November 3 were made. A private meeting of group members will take place early in the evening to discuss policy with Canon Morris and a public meeting will be held later during the same evening. Public announcements will be made at a later date, and all local organizations circularized.

**As a number of members are prevented from attending group meetings, owing to night and shift work, these men are being visited by members of the group, thus maintaining the spirit of human fellowship within the group life.**

Canvassing for the Union armed with leaflets and pledge cards, the Becontree group have found to be very enlightening and hopeful. Many and varied are the excuses put forward by some for not joining. Easily first is the excuse of the man who has not the time to spare.

**The members feel it a very important part of their work and recommend it to any team who would do a practical job for the Union.**

Another commendable idea is that practised by Hornsey, where they distribute the Union's free leaflets with notices of their own open-air meetings printed on the bottom.

Bexleyheath team—who were recently given the opportunity of expressing their view to the local Brotherhood by assisting in the Sunday service—had their first meeting, last week, of a well-filled autumn and winter session, the programme of which has been set out on printed cards.

Arrangements will shortly be made for the Lewisham group, which has already formed two teams and arranged a public meeting, to meet regularly each month.

Frank Hancock, of Lewes, writes that two new groups were formed at Haywards Heath last week.

### ...and Miss Regent writes:

We have had two requests from Australia this week for help in the spreading of pacifist ideas there and have sent off quantities of literature.

**Another request came from an Austrian who thinks that she will be able to distribute pacifist literature in Austria and possibly in Germany.**

Posters can now be had from the office for 2d. each. These simply invite signatures to the pledge and give a list of sponsors. We hope shortly to have some reprints of Arthur Wragg's cartoons.

Richard Gregg has sent us a pamphlet from America and this will be published in a week or two. We are selling dozens of copies of his book now that it only costs 5s., but the more orders we receive the better pleased we shall be.

**Signatures of new members are now coming in at the rate of well over a hundred a day—mostly women's names.**

Our correspondence has always been interesting but a record was set up this week when we received a letter of 52 pages!

M.R.

## COUNCIL OF ACTION

### Women's Section Motion on Abyssinia

Recalling "the pledge of non-recognition of the Italian occupation which the Government have given," the Executive Committee of the Women's Section of the Council of Action passed a resolution last week calling upon the Government "to give every facility for the Abyssinian Embassy to present their case and for them to establish communication with the Government of Ethiopia."

In another resolution, "the Women's Section of the Council of Action, deploring the appalling cruelty and suffering which is characterizing the struggle in Spain, urges the Government

1. To make effective the declaration of non-intervention through the Committee of Control;

2. To bring pressure on Portugal, through the close commercial relationships which exist between that country and this, to adopt a policy of non-intervention which is bona fide and effective.

3. To endeavour to secure the acceptance of the draft plan put forward by the Argentine and Uruguayan Ambassadors for preventing the brutality which is being inflicted upon many thousands of innocent men, women, and children."

## Peace Councils

### USING BRUSSELS AS A MODEL

#### A New Exhibition

From Our Own Correspondents

A PROPOSAL to form commissions, similar to those into which the Brussels Congress was divided, is one of the aims of Finchley Peace Council which will be described at a public meeting to be addressed by Dr. Maxwell Garnett, Secretary of the League of Nations Union, in King Edward Hall, Church End, Finchley, on Wednesday week.

The commissions will discuss peace work as it affects every phase of social life, education, youth, and so on, and every effort will be made to stimulate interest in them among people hitherto untouched by peace propaganda.

Reproduced on this page is a picture of the tableau with which the Carlisle council—who, it will be remembered, rather set the city "on fire" by showing a tableau in a football carnival earlier this year, depicting a muddy trench and barbed wire entanglement



with two dummies of dead soldiers on it—obtained a more favourable reception; for it won second prize.

An appeal to all organizations and individuals within the borough to unite in carrying out a common programme for the preservation of peace and the staying off of war, has been issued by the Holborn council, which is holding today a conference to discuss questions of policy, and to receive the report of the council's delegate to the Brussels Congress.

The Cambridge Anti-war Exhibition is coming to London, and during the peace week which has been arranged by the Finsbury Council, it will be on show at the Town Hall. This peace week starts with a special peace service at St. Matthews, City Road, tomorrow.

On Monday there will be open-air meetings throughout the Borough and on Tuesday there will be a stage and film show at the Claremont Central Mission, consisting of "A New Europe", "The Doomed Battalion", Maltz's "Private Hicks", and the Workers' Ballot. On Wednesday a large meeting to be held in the Town Hall will be preceded by a poster parade.

Women are active in peace work in Manchester, and there is a special Women's Committee of the Manchester Anti-War Council. Women's organizations in the city have arranged jointly for a women's peace demonstration on October 11. A procession will march to the Friends' Meeting House, where a public meeting will be addressed by Miss Dorothy Woodman.

The International Peace Campaign will in future be represented in this district by the Manchester and Salford

(continued in col. 4)

## PLANNING FOR PEACE

### London Speakers in Conference

"A Plan for Peace" is the title of the opening address to be given by Mr. Francis Williams (Financial Editor of the Daily Herald) next Saturday at a week-end conference at High Leigh, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, which the London Speakers Group of the League of Nations Union has arranged.

The same evening Miss K. D. Courtney will speak on the 1936 League Assembly. Next morning Professor Norman Bentwich, Mr. Julius Lewin, and Dr. Drummond Shiels will discuss the problems of claims for colonies, raw materials, currency, population, and extension of mandates. The development of the peace movement, being reports on the Brussels and Geneva congresses and a closing address by the Rev. G. H. Shaw on the spiritual basis of peace will occupy the Sunday evening.

The fee for the week-end is 21s., and bookings should be made at once to Miss Peggy Smith, at 43, Russell Square, W.C.1.

(continued from col. 3)

Joint Peace Committee.

A "pocket edition" of the now famous Manchester Anti-War Exhibition, which will be suitable for showing in small villages or private houses, is being prepared by the Anti-War Council, and will be ready before Christmas. Details may be had from Mrs. Owen Davies, 2 Kenwood Avenue, Burnage, Manchester.

Several local councillors and clergymen attended the crowded meeting in Richmond on Wednesday of last week at which, on the proposition of the president of Richmond Rotary Club, Mr. A. A. Seales, a peace council for Richmond and Barnes was set up.

The speakers—the Rev. V. A. Dement (who presided), Mr. G. James Joyce, and Dr. E. S. Waterhouse (who, as a psychologist, affirmed that there was no such thing as a "fighting instinct" in man)—all spoke of the need for united action. The committee which was set up consisted of Councillor E. T. Lancaster, Miss N. C. Morrison, Mrs. L. Peachey, Mr. B. Price, Mr. P. W. F. Reynolds, and the secretary, Mr. G. D. Piper.

A series of lectures will be given on "The Next Step in Religion" in the Besant Hall (entrance in Rodmarton Mews, off King Street, Baker Street, W.1) on Tuesdays at 8 p.m., the first (on October 6) being entitled "The Future of Religion: the Contribution of the East", by Professor Sir S. Radhakrishnan, with Sir Francis Younghusband as chairman.

## PEACE

We are able to send you a copy of the book "The Suggestive Side of Pacifism" of unarmed men.

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NO reply to the Colonial Army decided itself, however, accordingly, sent its first armed forces sent their first to serve there. It is hoped that the able to send a secure the co-operation in such a way that someone has to go so far in service of and others have can have a healing.

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## PEACE ARMY ENVOY IN PALESTINE

### Opportunities also Sought in Spain

We are able to reveal that a suggestion was recently made to the Colonial Office that a body of peacemakers should be sent to Palestine.

The suggestion was made by the Peace Army, which seeks for the positive side of pacifism and whose members believe that the peaceful intervention of unarmed men and women is a right answer to war.

## CHANCES FOR CONSTRUCTIVE WORK IN DANGER SPOTS

**N**O reply was received from the Colonial Office, so the Peace Army decided to do what it could by itself, however little this might be. Accordingly, when the Government sent its first large contingent of armed forces to the Holy Land, they sent their first "soldier of peace" to serve there.

It is hoped that it may later be possible to send other workers and to secure the cooperation of other societies in such ventures. The very fact that someone has found it worth while to go so far in order to attempt a service of understanding, and that others have cared to send her, may have a healing effect on bitter minds.

The presence of such people in the danger spots of the world, before actual strife breaks out, should serve to create peace. Should fighting begin, however, they would be "on the spot" and could offer the final service of standing unarmed between the combatants.

As occasion arises, the Peace Army\* suggests methods of peaceful intervention to the League of Nations and to governments, and makes them offers of service. At the present time, the possibilities of peaceful intervention in Spain are being investigated.

In this connexion it is worth recalling that shortly before the commencement of the civil war a League of War Resisters was formed in Spain, which affiliated to the War Resisters' International.

A report from this League, which

was published in the "War Resister" stated that

an intensive propaganda campaign for the principles and tactics of war resistance is being carried through and meeting with a most favourable reception among anarchist organizations and in the Unions of the National Confederation of Labour, which are very important in Spain.

The War Resisters' International informed PEACE NEWS last week that members of the League are taking no part in the present fighting, but are doing everything possible to relieve suffering. They are also encouraging peasants to continue their important work on the land, so that the country may not be faced with a shortage of food as a result of the hostilities.

Another attempt at active work for peace is being undertaken by Alfred Jacob and John W. Harvey, who, with the backing of the Friends Service Council, left for Spain recently to see what can be done to help in the present situation. They travelled via Paris where they were to consult representatives of the "Service Civil".

A fund for the alleviation of the suffering of Spanish workers and their families is being raised by the Independent Labour Party, which has arranged for an aeroplane to make weekly journeys to Spain with medical supplies.

\*Information concerning the Peace Army can be obtained from Mrs. Pollard, 19a Market Place, Littleton Road, London, N.W.11.

## A CALL FOR UNITED ACTION FROM CHINA

### Cupidity a Cause of War

**WARFARE**, armed or economic, as a method of settling international or national disputes, is incompatible with the teaching and example of the great moral leaders of all ages.

Group cupidity, playing upon false patriotism, is able to create wars of aggression against weaker nations and to produce unrest in all lands.

It is the duty of people of goodwill everywhere to create a world-wide public opinion which will condemn a nation or clique that resorts to war from a motive of self-interest or mistaken conception of honour, as guilty of a crime against humanity.

These three points form the basis of a call for united action, which is made to all who share their convictions by a group of people in Chengtu, China. The group represents four nationalities—Chinese, American, French, and British—and includes professors, authors, clergy, and members of official bodies.

The statement (which was published in "The Friend" recently) calls attention "to the fact that some of the

loftiest prophets, sages, and seers of all lands have for centuries taught the futility and wickedness of war and that in recent years 62 nations have declared, in such agreements as the Paris Pact, that they

condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

"We are conscious", adds the statement, "of the bearing on this question of the fact that modern methods of mechanization have brought all countries into close proximity and made it possible that mere accident or contingent circumstances may place one nation in a most powerful and unequal position in its relation to other nations."

"We feel that this adds a factor of urgency to our convictions that we must look to the awakened moral judgments among all peoples as the only sure basis of peaceful international relations."

FILL IN THE FORM  
ON PAGE 8



WELL?

by Arthur Wragg.

## PEACE PLEDGE IN CHILE

"Mundo Ideal," a religious journal of Chile, solicits signatures to the following anti-war pledge:—

I solemnly declare that I will never participate in any war; that I shall work ceaselessly in removing the causes of war.

I desire that my declaration be brought to the attention of the government of Chile, so that my representatives may know the sentiments which inspire me as a citizen of this Republic and as a worker for the brotherhood of man.

Name and address of the signer is appended to the pledge.  
(Nofrontier News Service.)

## SOLDIERS GUARDED BY POLICE

—From Pacifist "Menace"!

New York—"Cops Guard Young Soldiers From Menace of Pacifism" was the headline of a recent story in the New York "Post."

About 800 young men from Brooklyn were entraining for a camp in Plattsburg. In past years, pacifists have distributed circulars among the future soldiers.

This year the U.S. government asked for police and a large number of uniformed policemen and detectives were on hand to "protect" the departing young men. (Nofrontier News Service.)

## WARFARE BY FIRE

### Two-Pound Bombs in Munition Dumps

### Discovery After Armistice

New York—Professor Zanetti of Columbia University, lieutenant-colonel in the Chemical Warfare Service during the Great War, recently contributed a significant article to the "Independent Journal of Columbia University."

Incidentally he stated that the huge war appropriations of the U.S.A., to be used on the old lines of national defence, seemed to him "like building a picket fence to keep out small pox."

When the armistice was signed, the professor declares, the French found in German ammunition depots an enormous number of small aerial bombs weighing only about two pounds.

Examination showed that they contained thermite, which would be ignited on striking and produce an intensely hot blaze.

General Ludendorff's memoirs, published in 1919, explained that these small bombs were intended to set fire to London and Paris, but were not ready for distribution until late August, 1918. By that time the German situation was so hopeless that they decided not to employ them, since they figured that the peace terms would be harder if the two capitals were in ruin. (Nofrontier News Service.)



# PEACE NEWS

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The Weekly Newspaper of the Peace Pledge Union  
Taking the Constructive Pacifist Position, but  
providing news, information and an open forum  
Serving all who are working for Peace

October 3, 1936.

## ARE YOU A CAUSE OF WAR?

TO our "short list" of the more fundamental criticisms of the pacifist case (see last week's PEACE NEWS) we might have added the somewhat confused—and confusing—suggestion that pacifism is not realistic, though we might also have dismissed it among the many inaccuracies that characterize most criticisms.

This attitude is due almost entirely to the critic's view of "reality"—the idea that only things one can see and hear and touch are real. Hence the remarkable statement—remarkable to a pacifist—in a monthly periodical, that the philosophy of pacifism "is 'spiritual' and 'psychological' rather than realistic." Hence, too, the assumption that pacifists ignore the mode of social organization as a factor in the causation of war. And so one misconception leads to many others.

But the holder of "the faith called pacifism" is more realistic than him who places most importance on outward appearance because the former goes more deeply than the latter when it comes to probing the causes of war. Of course a mode of social organization that denies life and liberty to anyone is a potential cause of fighting and killing. (To call it a "cause" of "war" is too mild: it *is* war!) But what causes this "mode of social organization"? Are we to suppose that it has no origin, or that it is the product of some other economic fact? Or is it, after all, due to some "mere" attitude of mind?

It is not necessary to accuse anyone of being wicked, or even of unsound mind, to realize that a person who *thinks* it is right for people to look after their own interests to the exclusion of others' is going to play his part, with others of like mind, in making a social order wherein groups and individuals fight for economic advantages. And such a social order is going to produce larger groups fighting more fiercely for more important advantages. The realistic way, therefore, to stop this mad process is to nip it in the bud. For it is the spirit, the psychology, that lies behind it that is the real factor in the situation.

It would be foolish to suppose that the conversion of a hundred thousand, or even of a quarter of a million, people to a different attitude to life is going immediately, much less automatically, to produce a new social and international order. But it is the first essential step: and then big changes in outward public affairs can begin with some hope of success, since they will have a firm foundation. **Meanwhile, we have plenty of scope in our private, and to some extent in our individual public, relationships for showing what pacifism as a way of life means in terms of outward actions.**

At a meeting of the Brentford, Hounslow, Isleworth, and Twickenham group of the Peace Pledge Union, held on Friday of last week, Hounslow and Twickenham teams reported successful first meetings, and Isleworth team arranged its first meeting for October 14.

# GANDHI'S 6 POINTS for Pacifists

Sent to PEACE NEWS by M. K. Gandhi, the well-known leader of many demonstrations of mass non-violence, this article replies to attacks on the Peace Pledge Union by an Indian newspaper.

THE "Statesman" of Delhi has devoted four articles to an unmeasured condemnation of the no-war movement led by Canon Sheppard and other earnest Christians in England.

The paper has dragged into its support the authority of the Bhagawad Gita in these words:—

Indeed the true but difficult teaching of Christianity seems to be that Society must fight its enemies but love them.

Such, too,—will Mr. Gandhi please note—is the clear teaching of the Bhagawad Gita, where Krishna tells Arjun that victory also goes to him who fights with complete fearlessness and is utterly devoid of hatred.

Indeed on the highest plane the argument between the conscientious objector and the knightly warrior is forever settled in the second book of that great classic. We have little space to quote and the whole poem deserves to be read not once but many times.

★

THE writer of the articles perhaps does not know that the terrorist has also used in his defence the very verses quoted by him. But the fact is that a dispassionate reading of the Bhagawad Gita has revealed to me a meaning wholly contrary to the one given to it by the "Statesman" writer.

He has forgotten that Arjun was no conscientious objector in the sense the Western war resisters are. Arjun believed in war. He had fought the Kaurav hosts before many times. But he was unnerved when the two armies were drawn up in battle array and when he suddenly realized that he had to fight his nearest kinsmen and revered teachers.

It was not love of man or the hatred of war that had actuated the questioner. Krishna could give no other answer than he did.

The immortal author of the Mahabharata of which the Gita is one—no doubt the brightest—of the many gems contained in that literary mine, has shown to the world the futility of war by giving the victors an empty glory, leaving but seven victors alive out of millions said to have been engaged in the fight in which unnamable atrocities were used on either side. But the Mahabharata has a better message even than the demonstration of war as a delusion and a folly.

It is the spiritual history of man considered as an immortal being and it has used, with a magnifying lens, a historical episode considered, in his times, of moment for the tiny world around him, but, in terms of present day values, of no significance. In those days the globe had not shrunk to a pin-head as it has today on which the slightest movement on one spot affects the whole.

The Mahabharata depicts for all time the eternal struggle that goes on daily between the forces of good and evil in the human breast and in which though good is ever victorious evil does put up a brave show and baffles even the keenest conscience.

It shows also the only way to right action.



BUT whatever the true message of the Bhagawad Gita may be, what matters to the leaders of the peace movement is not what the Gita says but what the Bible, which is their spiritual dictionary, says, and then too not what meaning the church authorities give to it, but what meaning a prayerful reading of it yields to the reader.

What matters most of all is objectors' knowledge of the implications of the law of love or "ahimsa", inadequately rendered in English as "non-violence." The articles of the "Statesman" are perhaps a fair challenge to the objectors.

I am sorry I do not know enough of the movement to give a definite opinion. My opinion need have no weight whatsoever with the objectors. But is has, in as much as I know intimately some of them who even correspond with me.

And now they have gone a step further in that they have adopted almost as their text book Mr. Richard Gregg's book called "The Power of Non-violence" which is claimed by its author to be a Western interpretation of what non-violence as I interpret it stands for.

It may not therefore be presumptuous on my part if I set down without argument the implications and conditions of success of non-violence. Here they are:—

1. Non-violence is the law of the human race and is infinitely greater than and superior to brute force.

2. In the last resort it does not avail to those who do not possess a living faith in the God of Love.

3. Non-violence affords the fullest protection to one's self-respect and sense of honour, but not always to possession of land or movable property, though its habitual practice does prove a better bulwark than the possession of armed men to defend them.

Non-violence in the very nature of things is of no assistance in the defence of ill-gotten gains and immoral acts.

4. Individuals or nations who would practice non-violence must be prepared to sacrifice (nation to the last man) their all except honour. It is therefore inconsistent with the possession of other people's countries i.e. modern imperialism which is frankly based on force for its defence.

5. Non-violence is a power which can be wielded equally by all children, young men and women or grown-up people, provided they have a living faith in the God of Love and have therefore equal love for all mankind.

6. When non-violence is accepted as the law of life it must pervade the whole being and not be applied to isolated acts.

6. It is profound error to suppose that whilst the law is good enough for individuals it is not for masses of mankind.

## COOPERATION IN CARLISLE

### M.P. Supports Peace Council

The cooperation of members of all political parties in the cause of peace was the theme of a speech by Mr. Wilfrid Roberts, M.P. for North Cumberland, at a meeting arranged by the Carlisle Peace Council on Thursday of last week to receive reports from delegates to the Brussels congress.

Mr. Roberts had been present at the congress "on his own behalf", and the representatives of the Council were, the Rev. G. W. Parkinson and Mr. A. J. Watt.

The Rev. G. W. Parkinson said that the Brussels congress had been a people's congress, and the dynamic for peace, if it was to be effective, would spring from the people.

At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Wilfrid Roberts said that what they wanted was for everybody to work for peace, and proposed the organization of a peace council in the country districts around Carlisle.

### OTHER PEACE COUNCIL NEWS

The Bristol Peace Council celebrated its first anniversary on Wednesday, and its first annual report will be dealt with in PEACE NEWS next week. This council is now going ahead with arrangements for a peace week from November 8 to 14, and the secretary, Mr. W. J. Parkin, of 1 West Croft, Henleaze, Bristol, would be very glad to receive copies of programmes of other peace weeks.

A number of tableaux showing the contrast between peace and war was a feature of the peace day held in Mitcham on Saturday of last week. Other activities included a civic reception and a town's meeting presided over by the Mayor, at which one of the chief speakers was Mr. Paul Winterton, the Labour Party candidate.

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## PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN BRIEF

### AUSTRALIA

A message from Canberra dated **September 11** stated that a proclamation would be issued bringing into operation an Act of Parliament under which the Commonwealth would be able to acquire three million square miles of territory in the Antarctic. The Oslo Correspondent of "The Times" reported on **September 22** that certain territory within the area to be "added" to Australia, had first been discovered by Norwegian expeditions.

### AUSTRIA

In an announcement on **September 21**, Vice-Chancellor Baer-Baarenfels said that if there was not sufficient willingness to serve voluntarily in the militia, compulsory military service would be introduced.

### BELGIUM

A Note sent on **September 26** to the British, French, and United States Governments, notified Belgium's adhesion to the principles of the agreement concerning the adjustment of the French franc. (See also under FRANCE.)

### CHINA

In a statement issued on **September 23** the Japanese Ambassador warned the Nanking Government that the shooting incident at Hongkew demonstrated the necessity of far stronger measures to remove anti-Nipponism from China.

The Japanese Foreign Minister informed foreign correspondents on **September 28** that "China had one more chance to make her peace with Japan, but its duration was limited".

A Tokio report stated that the British Ambassador informed the Japanese Foreign Minister on **September 23** that the British Government did not intend to intervene in Sino-Japanese relations.

### DENMARK

A "political sweepstake" on **September 22** to settle the tie between the Government and anti-Government parties in the elections for the Danish Upper House, resulted in the Government coalition obtaining a majority of one.

### FINLAND

It was reported from Helsingfors on **September 27** that the Prime Minister had tendered the Cabinet's resignation after Bills amending the Criminal Law regulating high treason and espionage had been defeated in the Diet.

### FRANCE

A Paris message dated **September 25** stated that the French Cabinet had decided to introduce a forty-hour week for miners, and that a similar measure would shortly be introduced in the metal, textile and building trades.

It was announced on **September 26** that a monetary agreement, involving a readjustment of the franc, had been reached between France, Great Britain, and the U.S.A. The basis of the agreement was stated to be the fixing of the rates of exchange at 105 francs to the pound, and 4.86 dollars to the pound. The debate on the proposed measure began in the Chamber of Deputies on the morning of **September 28**, when a good deal of criticism was manifested, but the Minister of Finance defended the proposal, which he described as a "turning point in international relations".

### GERMANY

The Berlin Correspondent of "The Times" reported on **September 25** that protests had been made to Germany by Rumania and Czechoslovakia against allegations in speeches delivered at the Nazi Party rally at Nuremberg.

In a speech on **September 27**, State Secretary Rheinhardt, of the Ministry of Finance, declared that Germany was not thinking of devaluing her currency. (See also under FRANCE.)

### GREAT BRITAIN

Sir Samuel Hoare, First Lord of the Admiralty, said on **September 22** that the Government intended to face the new and difficult problems in the Mediterranean and to "make our future position quite secure." A statement of that kind, he said, was not a threat launched against anybody. (See also under ITALY.)

Mr. Ernest Bevin, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, was on **September 23** unanimously elected chairman of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and president of next year's congress.

It was announced on **September 25** that 36 unemployed men were being invited to spend a week's free holiday with the garrison at Shorncliffe, Kent. It was understood that no pressure would be brought to bear on them to join the Army, and that their unemployment benefits would not be affected.

### GREECE

A communiqué issued by the Bank of Greece on **September 28** announced the intention of Greece to "adjust the drachma to the pound sterling".

### HOLLAND

As from **September 27** an embargo on the export of gold has been in operation in Holland, and on **September 28** the Prime Minister, Dr. Colijn, informed the nation by radio that Holland would adopt "a policy of managed currency on the lines of that followed by England".

### ITALY

The British Board of Trade announced on **September 23** that arrangements had been made for the resumption of negotiations with the Italian Government regarding the debt and payments.

Commenting on Sir Samuel Hoare's statement of policy regarding the Mediterranean, the "Tribuna" of Rome (quoted by "The Times" on **September 23**) declared that he had raised "urgent questions which cannot be settled without Italy's collaboration".

### PALESTINE

In a message from Alexandria, published in the "Manchester Guardian" of **September 28**, it was stated that Arab quarters believed certain promises to have been obtained, providing for the granting of certain demands, if the strike is ended.

### POLAND

The Polish Government issued a statement on **September 27** intimating that the French currency decision would not have any effect on the zloty.

### SWEDEN

The Swedish Government resigned on **September 23**, and a coalition Cabinet took office on **September 28**. A declaration published by the Prime Minister said that the foreign policy of the Government would remain unchanged.

### SWITZERLAND

A communiqué issued by the Federal Government on **September 26**, announced the intention of Switzerland to devalue the franc, the extent of the devaluation being about 30 per cent.

### TURKEY

It was announced in Istanbul on **September 28** that the Turkish Government had adopted the English pound as the basis for its currency, in place of the French franc.

### U.S.S.R.

Commenting on Franco-Polish relations, articles in "Izvestia" and the "Journal de Moscow" state that a split exists between Colonel Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, and General Rydz-Smigly (according to the "Manchester Guardian" of **September 25**).

## Spain

### THE CIVIL WAR ENDING?

#### A Portent—and a Plan

THE news that Portugal will now participate in the work of the international committee supervizing non-intervention in Spain; an article envisaging the probable effect for Great Britain of rebel victory; and a Spanish professor's plan for a solution of the present crisis,

come on the eve of signs that the Spanish civil war is nearing its terrible end—the "end" that can only be the beginning of new and longer-drawn-out, if not more terrible, troubles for Spain and for Europe.

The article, by R. H. Bruce Lockhart, published in the "Evening Standard" last week, declared that before the end of the year General Franco is "tolerably certain to be controller of all Spain with the exception of Catalonia".

It was suggested, however, that he would not necessarily reward his fascist helpers in Italy or Germany, and might not therefore be such a menace to the British position in the Mediterranean as is suggested in some quarters.

The professor who has a plan is Jose Castillejo, Professor of Roman Law at Madrid University, and he suggests (according to the "News-Chronicle") that one region should be given over to a fascist regime, another to a communist, another to a socialist, and another to a republican. Those favouring any particular regime would migrate to that region.

The professor claims that in this way Spain would discover which system was good, and that that system would survive.

## League Assembly

### ABYSSINIA STILL A MEMBER

#### British View on Reform

PROBABLY the most surprising feature of the recent meeting of the League of Nations Assembly was the unexpected decision—against the reported wishes of certain great Powers—to admit the Abyssinian delegation.

The Credentials Committee, at its meeting on the morning of September 22, felt that the question of Abyssinia's right to be represented at the Assembly should be referred to the Hague Court, but before doing so the matter was left in the hands of a sub-committee of jurists.

The same evening, however, the Credentials Committee unexpectedly abandoned its project as the Court would be unable to give a decision before the rising of the Assembly, and the latter body, by 39 votes to 4, adopted the Committee's report and admitted the Abyssinians.

The general discussion in the Assembly commenced on September 25, when Mr. Eden declared that the British Government considered the general principles of the Covenant to be right. He also gave support to the course of separating the Covenant from the peace treaties.

The Spanish Foreign Minister complained that the rebel army had received assistance from certain States, and declared that a system of collective security which took no account of such possibilities would lead to disaster.

## IT SEEMS TO ME...

### The Phlegmatic English

I NOTICED the other day a story about an American press photographer who, after snapping Russia, Germany and Spain, dropped in on the Communist demonstration in Hyde Park. Toward four there was a great surge toward the Serpentine.

"Aha, a counter-demonstration!" he hazarded, and camera in hand tore in pursuit. What's happening? Where's the fighting?" he asked a nonchalant policeman.

"Fighting!" the constable is supposed to have said, "they're off to tea. We don't have revolutions round tea-time."

It is a new version of the old legend (which we carefully foster) that the English are unemotional and "sound", don't take serious problems very seriously, and would boycott Judgment Day if there happened to be a Test Match on.

But the story made me wonder:—

1. Is the legend true?  
2. If true, is it a compliment?  
3. What is the effect, anyway?  
My conclusions were quite provisional, and readers are welcome to differ.

1. Largely true—but mass of political and philosophical books and "new world" societies suggest a gradual change.

2. Mixed compliment—indicates a certain instinctive sense of balance, but implies schoolboyish sense of values.

3. Effect—all significant changes are achieved by those who don't knock off for tea, e.g. early cooperatives, Lord Shaftesbury, suffragettes, and (we hope) the Peace Pledge Union.

### What's the Odds?

IF they have done nothing else, the disturbances in Palestine have disposed of one idea fairly effectively. Namely, that a sufficient might of arms will frighten everyone else into keeping the peace.

This pet theory of the "defence" party assumes that men act only from fear and expediency. And attributing low motives is notoriously dangerous.

The fact is, men don't fight because they think they will win, they fight because they have a grievance that cannot be borne. The Arabs obviously can't hope to defeat the combined army, navy and air force of the British Empire.

Nor could the Irish during the "troubles". But they were willing to take on the odds all the same.

The pacifist will assume that his opponent is actuated by ideals, by loyalty and by heroism, and will then seek a peaceable agreement so that these qualities can be set free for some more constructive work.

### Hopeful Signs

ONE of the most encouraging of present tendencies is the coming together of different religions and the gradual integration of religion and psychology. Even ten years ago, for example, it would have been astonishing to find the lecturers on "The Next Step in Religion" (announced for the autumn in London) all on one platform.

If a Hindu (Professor Radhakrishnan), a humanist (Aldous Huxley), a Christian (Canon Raven), and a psychologist (Gerald Heard) can come roughly to the same conclusions, starting from different points and using different methods, then we really do seem to be on the brink of some sort of world philosophy.

And peace in the world of thought is certainly the first and essential step toward peace anywhere else.

AMPERSAND



# TAKE THE PROFIT OUT OF WAR

PRIVATE enterprise and to join with other countries in placing both the manufacture of and the traffic in arms under INTERNATIONAL CONTROL.

This is a reproduction of a double crown poster obtainable from the National Peace Council, 39 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Its colours are black and red on white, and the following wording appears at the foot:—

**Urge the Government through your M.P. to ABOLISH the manufacture and sale of armaments by**

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS BRIEF REVIEWS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

### MANKIND AT THE WATERSHED. W. S. Armour. Duckworth. 5s.

Most people are beginning to wonder nowadays why the peace of the world should be in such a precarious position, particularly when they remember the hopes which "justified" the Great War. In this book the author examines international relationships since the War and comes to the conclusion that the root of the trouble has been the absence of any moral factor during this period.

### THE DEMAND FOR COLONIAL TERRITORIES. Labour Party, Smith Square. 4d.

The problems associated with the demands for colonies by "have-not" Powers have been investigated by an advisory committee of the National Executive of the Labour Party. Although the Labour Party is not bound by all the recommendations made, the "valuable character of the study" has induced the Executive to publish it, as a pamphlet, at once. Among the proposals is one which aims at making League control of mandated territories more effective and genuinely international.

### THE REFORM AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. League of Nations Union. 3d.

This pamphlet is of considerable interest to those studying the proposals for the reform of the League of Nations which are following one another in such quick succession just now.

### IS PACIFISM SCIENTIFIC OR SENTIMENTAL? Peace Pledge Union. 2d.

To anyone who suffers from a suspicion that the pacifist position is the result of sentiment this pamphlet would be a valuable corrective. It points out that the first essential of today is not *what* to think but *how* to think, and then proceeds to an examination of the problem of war from a strictly logical viewpoint.

### WILL YOU MAKE WAR AGAIN? E. D. Morel. London "Freedom" Group, 163 Jubilee Road, Stepney, E.1. 1d.

Described as "an open letter to the belligerent governments", the contents of this pamphlet were written in 1923. It is an indictment of governments for their part in bringing about wars, and unfortunately, it is as applicable today as when it was written.

### PEACE PLEDGE POSTER

A new "recruiting" poster inviting people to "join the Peace Pledge Union and work for constructive peace", and giving the names of the Sponsors, is now obtainable from the headquarters of the Union at 96 Regent Street, London, W.1. price 2d.

### GENEVA EXAMINED. Joseph Southall. 1d.

A critical examination of the League of Nations is made in this pamphlet, in which the conclusion is reached that the British workers, should call to their fellows across the sea—"We have done with the policy of threats, we are not your enemies. WE WILL NOT KILL". The pamphlet is obtainable from the author at 13 Charlotte Road, Birmingham 15.

### THE COMMON ROOM: A LEAGUE OF NATIONS STORY. W. G. Wilkins. Derbyshire Federal Council of League of Nations Union. 1d.

This is another pamphlet in which world events are reduced to a small scale—this time the nations are represented by the members of a village community. The effect of getting them together in a village "Common Room" is used to illustrate how the League of Nations could operate in such a way as to remove the causes of war.

The author has also published *Songs of God's Empire*, in which nearly 150 hymns have been collected—many of them suitable for peace services. This book is obtainable from Alderman Wilkins at 59 Uttoxeter New Road, Derby. (Price 6d.)

### PEACE AND COLONIAL POLICY. National Peace Council. 1d.

This is a statement prepared by an Advisory Committee of the National Peace Council on "Economic and colonial questions".

### TEACHERS AND WORLD PEACE. National Peace Council. 1s. per 100.

In handy form this leaflet gives the resolutions adopted by the Education Commission of the Brussels Congress.

### FIRST BRUDERHOF LETTER. The Cotswold Bruderhof. Ashton Fields, Ashton Keynes, Wilts.

As "an attempt to give a witness of peace and brotherhood to men and to show that a life based entirely on love is possible here and now in our time as expressed by Christ in the Sermon on the Mount" the story of the founding of the Cotswold Bruderhof should be of special importance to pacifists. That story is given in this pamphlet, for which no charge is made, although contributions toward cost of printing are invited.

### POLITICAL BASIS OF THE PEACE PLEDGE UNION. Peace Pledge Union.

This "throw-away" leaflet has been prepared as an answer to the frequent question "What do you stand for?". It gives seven practical points which represent the translation of the Union's guiding principles into immediate political objectives.

## LIVING THE LIFE OF PEACE

### Practical Suggestions

THE provision of actual training in the way of peace was referred to in our issue of September 12, and we give below a few suggestions for such training which the Bedfordshire Regional Committee of the Peace Pledge Union has sent out to members in that area:—

1. Learn **personally** to live the life of peace. This is best done by study and training in **small groups**, and a good deal of solitary but hard thinking.

2. Learn what is a just and brotherly system of national and international life, and work steadily toward it. This too, is best done in small groups.

3. Maintain in all circumstances that justice and brotherhood cannot be established by killing. It is the business of the man of peace and woman of peace to learn the "more excellent way." This part of the peace maker's programme is considerably helped by the bigger meetings where enthusiasm abounds.

### Broadcasting

## WORLD AGREEMENT REACHED

That some measure of international agreement can be obtained in the sphere of broadcasting was demonstrated by the World Radio Conference which concluded at Geneva on Wednesday of last week.

The conference adopted a convention containing the following provisions:—

1. Broadcasting not to be used in a manner prejudicial to good understanding. (Different conditions are laid down to govern messages directed to inhabitants of another country, and messages for national listeners.)

2. Prohibition of any broadcast statement the incorrectness of which is, or ought to be, known to the responsible authority, and the immediate rectification of any such statement, if broadcast.

3. The exchange of information calculated to promote a better knowledge of the civilization and conditions of life in each country.

### Join the

## PEACE PLEDGE UNION

Copy out on a post-card this pledge:—

**I renounce war and I will never support or sanction another.**

Sign your name and address and send it to:—

THE PEACE PLEDGE UNION  
96 Regent Street, W.1,  
who will be pleased to answer any questions.

### Immediate Objectives:—

1. The convening of a new world peace conference to disclose before the world the moral, economic, and other reasons for the present war dangers, the delegates representing the outstanding and independent thinkers of all countries.

2. The abolition of complete national sovereignty.

3. The abolition of political and economic nationalism.

4. The abolition of national exploitation of lesser developed peoples and areas.

## FACTS, FIGURES, & QUOTATIONS

### MEN UNDER ARMS

We referred in our issue of September 5 to the increase in the military service period in Germany; the following figures shew the relative strengths of the armies of Germany and France:

Germany	
Two years' service:	850,000 men.
France.	
Two years' service:	400,000 men.
Three years' service:	650,000 men.
Four years' service:	800,000 men.
Five years' service:	950,000 men.

### SICKLE OR SWASTIKA?

The "Daily Express" published recently the result of a ballot among its readers, in which they were asked to answer the questions:

If Germany and Russia go to war, will your sympathies lie with the Germans? Or will you give moral support to the Russians?

The total number of replies received

### Facts about

## GAS ATTACKS\*

### VII

Public gas and bomb-proof dug-outs would furnish the only real protection against gas and the associated dangers of fire and high-explosive bombs. In order to give protection against the chance of a direct hit by the largest bombs, such dug-outs would have to be sixty feet underground or covered with a layer of at least twelve feet of concrete.

Aeroplanes can fly from the coast to London in about fifteen minutes. In this time a warning would have to be broadcast and the population would have to get into the dug-outs. This could only be done if the dug-outs were not much more than 200 yards apart (one dug-out serving about two acres).

The total number required in the County of London, calculated on this basis, would be about 20,000 and the cost of each would be several thousand pounds.

\* From Socialist Medical Association pamphlet

(Lawrence & Wishart, 6d.)

was 56,137, and these were divided as follows:—

In favour of Germany 8,908 (nearly 16 per cent).

In favour of Russia 3,579 (6½ per cent).

In favour of complete detachment 43,650 (78 per cent).

### WARS AND DISEASE

Man has already successfully conquered small pox, diphtheria, and plague, and it is probable that his means of defence will increase more rapidly as time goes on, but the fight will be a never-ending one and any breakdown of civilization such as results from great wars will at once give the virus diseases their chance, with disastrous consequences. In fact, after the great war of 1914-1918 we saw this when a new form of virus, the so-called pneumonic influenza, attacked human beings and killed in a few weeks more people than the shells and bullets had done during five years of war.—J. P. Lockhart-Mummery, F.R.C.S. (Proceedings of Royal Society of Medicine, August, 1936).

Allah loves those who walk upon the earth softly; who, when reproached by their enemies, reply with self-control and serenity, "Brother! Peace be upon you".—Mohammed.

## Background

## ARMAMENTS

## In Policy

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## Background of JAPAN\*

### ARMAMENTS COME FIRST

#### In Policy of "National Renovation"

"NATIONAL renovation is merely a programme of moderate reforms, bureaucratic in origin and complexion." So said the Tokio Correspondent of the "Times" in a recent article giving a general survey of conditions in Japan.

The article states that the Cabinet is now planning to carry out the "national renovation" promised when it took office in March, following the suppression of the Army revolt of the previous month.

At least thirty plans have been drawn up, and a "sifting committee" has reduced them to six 'truly important' policies:—

- "1. increase of land and sea armaments;
- "2. readjustment of taxation;
- "3. nationalization of electric power;
- "4. a national fuel policy;
- "5. eight years' compulsory primary education instead of six;
- "6. reform of the rural land system."

The final form of all the policies has not yet been decided, but it appears that the increase in armaments and consequent increase in taxation are certain to be carried out.

"The electric power nationalization plan, as drafted", says the article, "proposes a State-control" and amalgamation of all production and transmission plants in a new company capitalized at 2,000,000,000 yen."

The scheme has the support of the Army, mainly because "the Army's idea of national renovation, according to the 'Asahi', is 'organization of the nation on the basis of national defence'."

The fuel policy is another important one in the general scheme, and "includes plans for the hydrogenation of coal, both in Japan and Manchuria."

The proposal to extend compulsory primary education from six years to eight is apparently meeting with a good deal of opposition and the "Times" Correspondent adds significantly that if the Minister of Education "were a less energetic and less independent man, his plan could be ranked with those that are already doomed."

The article concludes with a comment made in a country paper, which is described as "about as far as the Press has ventured to go in the way of criticism":—

It is devoutly to be hoped that the military will have the magnanimity to make it possible for other Departments to ask for funds to carry out national policies.

\*Next week: CHINA

## LEAFLETS WITH AN APPEAL

### The Personal Touch

A NOVEL idea has been adopted by the No More War Movement in designing leaflets to appeal to members of churches, cooperative movements, League of Nations Union, trades unions and the Labour Party.

That appealing to church members merely bears on the outside the words "Are you a—" and on the inside the sentence continues "—member of the Christian Church?"

This leaflet quotes the now famous broadcast address delivered by the Archbishop of York last year, and recalls the fact that the Archbishop of Canterbury voted in favour of the Government's increased armaments programme.

Then follows an extract from a

(continued at foot of col. 2)

## THE EXAMPLE OF COURAGE

At a conference of London teachers, convened by the National Peace Council, and held in connexion with the recent Brussels congress, an address was given by Mr. Gerald Heard.

The substance of this address appeared in the September issue of "Peace", (published monthly by the National Peace Council, 39 Victoria Street, S.W.1, price 2d.), from which we reproduce extracts below.

### Gerald Heard on the Chance of Today

WE have two social patterns in the world today and each is the response of certain groups of peoples to certain situations. The one, of course, is the reaction which is dictatorship, the other is bewildered democracy, but both these situations are due to the same circumstances.

The world has contracted: since 1918 those conditions which were possible in 1914 have become frankly impossible. The desperate task for you is to know exactly what the instrument is with which today we are working, for that has always been one of the terrors of those who teach.

Words remain, but facts change. Time and again we are confronted with the fact that we can all describe a thing by a familiar traditional name and yet its nature is completely altered.

But because we know it by the same name, we cannot wake up to the fact that this thing is a new thing.

I maintain that we are still under the shadow of that deadly illusion. Today we talk of "the sword," of "shining armour" of "armed resistance," but do we understand the actual contemporary phrases and what we mean? It is almost impossible to do so, because every moment they become more terrible.

The instrument in our hands today is one of such destructiveness that no experience we have had in the past can give a true criterion of what it can do.

One of the most extraordinary facts which has only emerged in the last five years is this—that, although instruments must be precise and although we have empowered them with gigantic forces because we wish to produce exact results, they cannot produce those results.

The double process is, therefore, that the instruments have gained in force, but the process of evolution has made it that our society has become centralized.

What has taken place in the evolution of the physical body, is now taking place in the political body. Today you have your centralized societies; you have your bombing aeroplanes, and today (as Mr. Baldwin has told us) the bombing plane will always get through.

That is the practical problem which you dare not gloss over. It does not matter what one's intentions may be, it does not matter under what flag one flies—loose the mine and everyone will be destroyed.

One of the interesting facts that we are inclined to overlook is that a change has come over the democratic countries.

Again, there is that extremely dangerous habit of talking about countries and seeing them on the map and talking of what this and that country once did, and forgetting that though for certain purposes they can be so

(continued from col. 1)

Lambeth resolution of 1930, affirming that "war as a method of settling international disputes is incompatible with the teaching and example of our Lord Jesus Christ", together with a similar declaration made this year by the National Free Church Council.

The policy of the No More War Movement itself is given in conclusion.

A similar specialized type of appeal is made in the other leaflets.

treated, nevertheless they are always a changing factor and that you have continually to be quoting on that fluctuating bourse.

It is extremely difficult to know what is actually going on in the minds of people. Under dictatorship there is something like a London fog. Even in the democracies of Western Europe, people have no idea of what is going on in the minds of the mass of us.

But change is going on. I believe that alongside this psychological advance in analytic knowledge—in science—there is also an advance in sensibility.

I believe that when we search in the past it is possible to say that never was there through the vast mass of any nations such a feeling for life, such a shrinking from violence, such a belief that a human being in itself is a sacred value.

But that growth is a blind growth, just as much as the growth of science has been blind. But every now and again it reacts, and you have to recognize it.

We have learnt that there is a way of contact in human business. The doctrine of violence once ran through all social relationships, and not so very long ago.

That was a doctrine which was employed not because it was considered brutal, but because it was considered inevitable and it was thought that

### A PACIFIST'S "IF"

#### VII.

IF the sword can be employed in a sufficiently noble cause, then St. Peter was abundantly justified when he drew his in the garden of Gethsemane. Why, then, did his courageous action receive from his Master such scant encouragement?

there was no other approach to the human will.

We have discovered that there is another approach, and you can now make a contact with even the unhinged mind, if you have that same gallant approach. And it is a matter of training which I believe you can undergo.

### A TIME OF TRANSITION

The mere accumulation of facts is one-sided. What is needed is the training of human nature, making people incapable of fear and hatred.

I believe you have time; I believe that the sense of the nation is moving that way. It is still possible for a breathing space to be won.

We are coming out of one age and going into another, and all periods of transition are desperately dangerous.

I would say that the world is now so bewildered, so confused, and so dreads going along the line that it has so far gone along, that if you seize and hold the initiative, you can set a new heaven working in the world—that is, if you are ready for the sacrifice of pride, prestige, and comfort.

You can think and act, and the example of one man will undoubtedly affect thousands. Give this example to the world and it will follow you into a New Age.

## Letters to the Editor

### THE PAX PLAYERS' APPEAL

Dear Sir,—Among your readers there must be quite a number who are, or would be, interested in propagating the message of peace by means of drama.

The International Pax Players is an absolutely non-political and non-sectarian organization working to spread the message and spirit of peace through this medium.

Last season our players had a very strenuous time; invitations to perform frequently overlapped and engagements had to be refused. The same thing seems likely to occur again this season unless we can considerably increase our membership.

It seems disastrous that calls for peace propaganda should have to be turned away, and I am therefore making this appeal through you, that should any of your readers feel any sympathy with this form of work, or know of anybody likely to be, that they will come along and help us.

It does not matter if they cannot act—we will soon initiate them; or there are many other ways of assisting a dramatic organization like ours, such as stage assistance, lighting, clerical, and a cordial welcome would be extended.

At the moment, a "crowd" is required for an Armistice Eve performance, and other plays are just being caste.

I shall be pleased to send particulars; or better still, come along on Friday evenings, 7.30 p.m. to Room L, Fred Tallant Hall, 141 Drummond Street, N.W.1. (Just off Hampstead Road, and quite close to Warren Street and Euston Square Stations) and become personally acquainted both with the work and the players.

E. EUNICE HORNER.

International Pax Players Association  
48 Arlington Street,  
Islington, London, N.1.

### "THE ALTERNATIVE TO WAR"

Dear Sir,—"The Alternative to War", by Charles Roden Buxton, was briefly reviewed in PEACE NEWS of September 19. The "Manchester Guardian" leading article of September 16 said, "It is salutary to read it" and goes on "To those who refuse to believe that the dissatisfied Powers can have any grievances, Mr. Buxton has some telling words":—

If they have no real grievances, there is no possible answer to this question except one—a double dose of Original Sin. Is it not, however, a priori improbable that three particular States, among the sixty States of the world, should be morally the inferiors of the rest?

Is it not still more incredible that certain other States should have passed from the inferior to the superior morality at certain times in their history—America since 1812, France since 1903, Russia since 1934?"

The "Manchester Guardian" also points out how Mr. Buxton would deal with tariff barriers and the Ottawa Agreements, with what Sir Samuel Hoare said at Geneva regarding the difficulties of other countries in access to raw materials, with population pressure, and especially with the argument that it is now too late.

The peaceful change that Mr. Buxton advocates is the prime need of the world and no security can be achieved without it. The book is eminently suitable for discussion groups.

A. C. WILSON.

Golders Green, N.W.



## FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

### OCTOBER

3. 1.15 p.m. Bluecoat Chambers, off Church Street, **Liverpool**; talk by Mr. Ingram Knowles in connexion with peace week organized by Merseyside Peace Council.
- 3 p.m. St. George's Vestry Hall, Little Russell Street, **London, W.C.1**; conference organized by Holborn Peace Council.
- 3 p.m. St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, **Trafalgar Square, London**; United Service; preacher, Dr. Maude Royden; London Regional Federation, League of Nations Union, 43 Russell Square, W.C.1.
- 7.30 p.m. Methodist Central Hall, High Street, **Slough**; inaugural meeting of Peace Pledge Union team, to be addressed by Mr. J. B. Barclay.
- 3-4. 4.15 p.m. Platt Fields, **Manchester**; mass meetings, preceded by poster parades; South Manchester Peace Council.
4. 2.30 p.m. Procession leaves St. George's Plateau, **Liverpool**, for 3.30 p.m. Sheil Park; short speeches by Sylvia Pankhurst and others;
- 8.15 p.m. Picton Hall; meeting to be addressed by Sylvia Pankhurst, Leonard Barnes and a Christian pacifist, concluding peace week organized by Merseyside Peace Council.
- 7 p.m. St. Matthews Church, City Road, **Finsbury**; special peace service to open peace week, organized by Finsbury Peace Council.
5. 8 p.m. The Reading Room, Palmer Hall, West Street, **Reading**; Mr. J. B. Barclay on "Plans of Action". P.P.U.
- 8 p.m. Friends Meeting House, Vener Road, **Sydenham**; Canon Morris at P.P.U. meeting.
- 8 p.m. Friends Meeting House, 120 Heath Street, **Hampstead**; Mr. H. A. Southwell at Hampstead Women's Group, P.P.U.
6. 7.30 p.m. Priory Rooms, Upper Priory, **Birmingham**; debate on motion "That collective security based on arms cannot secure world peace"; Mr. Sydney Conbeer (for) and Mr. S. Doran (against); Birmingham Central branch, No More War Movement.
- 8.15 p.m. George Spicer Schools, **Enfield**; public meeting to be addressed by Canon Stuart Morris; Enfield Regional Committee, Peace Pledge Union.
7. 7.45 p.m. Castle Gate Lecture Hall, **Nottingham**; public meeting for those between 16 and 30 years, to be addressed by Mr. L. Du Garde Peach; L.N.U. Youth Group.
- 8 p.m. Town Hall, **Finsbury**; public meetings preceded by poster parade in connexion with peace week organized by Finsbury Peace Council.

### OCTOBER

8. 7.30 p.m. Friends Meeting House, Dunning Road, **Middlesbrough**; Canon Morris on "The real aims of the Peace Pledge Union" arranged by P.P.U.
- 8 p.m. Central Hall, **Edinburgh**; meeting to be addressed by Dr. H. R. L. Sheppard and Mr. George Lansbury M.P. in connexion with Labour Party Conference; arranged by Methodist Peace Fellowship.
- 8 p.m. Congregational Church Hall, Stanley Park Road, **Wallington**; public meeting to be addressed by Miss Theodora Hill; Fellowship of Reconciliation.
- 8.15 p.m. Cooperative Hall, **Southend**; J. Allen Skinner on "Essentials of a War-less World" chairman, Mr. W. A. J. Quantrell; No More War Movement.
9. 7.30 p.m. South Street Schools, **Ilkeston**; mass meeting to be addressed by Mr. L. Du Garde Peach on "The way to world

## 164 WAR RESISTERS IN PRISON

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Write:—WAR RESISTER, 11 Abbey Road, Enfield, Middlesex.

peace"; Council of Action for Peace and Reconstruction.

8 p.m. Temperance Hall, Wellgate, **Rotherham**; public meeting to be addressed by Rev. Benson Perkins and Mr. Cecil H. Wilson M.P.; in connexion with Rotherham Peace Exhibition.

10. 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. Congregational Junior School, **Yeovil**; Canon Morris and R. S. de Ropp at conference of West Regional Pacifist Council.

3 p.m. Braemar Avenue Baptist Hall, **Bounds Green**; full meeting of Wood Green and Southgate Peace Council.

10-11. High Leigh, **Hoddesdon**, Herts.; week-end conference of the London Speakers' Group, League of Nations Union.

## Letter to the Editor

## READER'S REPLY TO MR. SAVAGE

## The Task Before Us

Dear Sir,—Mr. Arthur Savage is of the opinion that "a very high percentage of 'Dick' Sheppard signatories are not 'four square' for pacifism." He cannot possibly substantiate this opinion with any concrete evidence.

He has a suspicion that "the whole Sermon on the Mount is little known, even amongst the signatories." Has he made personal contact with the vast majority of signatories scattered all over England?

**If Mr. Savage's own faith is such that he can remove mountains (and one rather gathers that it is) then his duty is not to make baseless assertions about other men's faith, but to make every effort to inspire**

them with his own enthusiasm.

Naturally a great number of us have been perturbed by recent events in Spain—and Mr. Neal was honest enough to say so in PEACE NEWS.

**Surely the main practical lesson for us is to get on with the tremendous task of developing such a well organized pacifist movement in this country that similar events can't happen here. And for this we need all the enthusiasm, determination and energy we can muster.**

Men of Mr. Savage's strength of conviction can play a great part in this work by helping to develop amongst us that sense of unity which will be the strength of those of lesser faith. He will not help the movement by discouraging them with his suspicions.

TONY LEWIS.

35 Morden Court,  
Morden, Surrey.

## Peace Pledge Union

## UNIVERSITY TOWNS GET BUSY

The inaugural meeting of the Plymouth team of the Peace Pledge Union took place on Wednesday of last week, and, although numbers were rather small a most useful interchange of opinions took place.

At subsequent meetings, which will be held monthly, the basis and the

(continued in col. 4)

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### EDUCATIONAL

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### HEALTH TREATMENT

**MISS J. D. WALLINGTON**, health practitioner, osteopath, bonesetter, treats all conditions of ill-health by natural methods; particularly successful with nerve and digestive cases. Consultations by appointment. 1 Ashley Place, S.W.1. (near Victoria Station). Victoria 0131. Residential telephone, Weald (Kent) 53.

### LITERATURE

**PEACE PLEDGE UNION:** One poster is now ready and can be obtained from 96 Regent Street, London, W.1, price 2d.

Buy your copy of **The Power of Non-Violence**, by Richard Gregg, price 5s., also from 96 Regent Street.

### MEETINGS

**FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION** (London Union). A Fellowship Hour, for communion with God and each other, led by Rev. Alan Balding, is being held the third Monday in each month from 6.30 to 7.30 p.m., at 165 Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

**THE CONSTRUCTIVE CHRISTIAN ANSWER TO THE THREAT OF WAR:** Thursday evenings beginning October 15 at the Church of Saint George, Bloomsbury: 6.30—7.15 p.m. a short service and an address: conducted by the Rev. Gilbert Shaw.

**MODERN CULTURE INSTITUTE.** Dr. Har Dayal, M.A., Ph.D., will give the following lectures at Caxton Hall at 8 p.m. Admission free.

**October 23:** "After Churchianity, WHAT?" **November 20:** "The World State, WHY?" **December 11:** "Develop your personality, HOW?" Read Dr. Dayal's book, "Hints for Self-Culture" (Watts, 5s.)

### WHERE TO STAY

**DERBYSHIRE HILLS.**—Vegetarian Food Reform Guest House. Alt. 600ft. For happy holiday or restful recuperation. Increased accommodation. Central heating throughout; h. and c. water in all bedrooms. Central for conferences.—A. & K. S. Ludlow, The Briars, Crich, near Matlock. Tel.: Ambergate 44. Station, Ambergate (L.M.S.)

(continued from col. 3)

implications of the pledge will be considered.

Regular meetings of the Oxford team are held at 8 p.m. each Thursday at the Friends' Meeting House in the High Street. Signatories of the pledge going up to Oxford, and those living in the district who wish to get into touch with the team should communicate with Miss D. E. Butler of 138 Divinity Road, Oxford.

Signatories going up to Cambridge, also, should get into touch with Dr. Alex. Wood, of Emmanuel College.

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